

ball' train on a trunk line and keep his hair on his head, unless he has lots of 'sand' in his crew as well as in his hand-box. No position on earth requires greater physical courage than that of a locomotive engineer.

"My friends, the world admires a man—a manly man; a manly man who can grasp the climax of a crisis, and can meet an emergency without trembling or fear; a manly man who has the capacity to find out the highest ideal of true manhood and cling to it till the death. Such a man is an ideal locomotive engineer. There is no man on earth for whom I have profounder respect than for an upright, manly locomotive engineer.

SHANDY MAGUIRE, THE POET.

As several of the gentlemen had to leave on the five o'clock train, a change in the programme was made, and Mr. Patrick Fennell (Shandy McGuire). Mr. Fennell's speech was humorous in the extreme, and applause and plenty of laughter greeted his remarks. Among other things he enjoyed the management of the Brotherhood's interests by Chief Arthur. Referring to the fact that members of the Brotherhood must lead sober lives, Mr. Fennell said that they needed steam in the boilers of the engines they drove, and not in the brains of the engineers.

The newspapers say, that we have had but three strikes in eighteen years. Let them say at the end of thirty years, that we have had but three strikes.

A LEVEL-HEADED MAN

Is the Chief of the Brotherhood—A Practical Talk by Him.

P. M. Arthur, the grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was introduced by Chairman Duffey, and spoke as follows:

"It is extremely gratifying to me to be present on this occasion. I have read a great deal about labor organizations, and I have heard many arguments for and against them. I take this position: As the tree is known by its fruit, so men are known by their works, and societies of every name are known by what they do. While I stand here as the champion and defender of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, I want you to understand that I am also the champion of all organized labor, conducted on sound principles. I concede to others the same rights and privileges that I claim, I have my views and opinions as to the best methods of conducting labor organizations. We find ourselves often criticized by members of other organized bodies of workmen, because we don't think as they do. Any man who will not concede to others the privilege he claims for himself, is an enemy to organized labor.

"This is my position on the labor question, and I can point with pride, without being egotistical, to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. We have had our trials, our conflicts and our difficulties. We have been threatened by enemies from within and by foes without. But by patient toil, after twenty-eight years of hard labor, we stand before the country entitled to the respect of every right thinking man. Why? Because we respect ourselves, and self-respect always commands respect from others.

"In the year 1863 twelve men founded the organization and adopted the motto which you all know, and have followed the Golden Rule; 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' If we could impress upon others, employer and employee, the beauty and the justice of this rule, what a happy family we would be.

"From that little band of twelve men, in twenty-eight years, we now have 500 subdivisions, and a membership of 35,000, Canada and Mexico included. Our organization represents 90 per cent of the locomotive engineers of those countries and of our own.

"What have we done for the benefit of the families of the locomotive engineers? I was a locomotive engineer, and I know what railroad men were before the Brotherhood was established. I have seen men get on their engines while under the influence of liquor. In the early days every eating house had a bar, and the train crews ate and drank free.

"The avowed purpose of the Brotherhood is to better the condition of the men. Any man must have one year's experience as an engineer before he will be admitted to the Brotherhood. He must be a man of sober habits, and after his admission he must behave himself, or he will be expelled. We endeavor to furnish the railroad companies with sober, reliable men.

"We commenced to publish a magazine and on January 1, 1867, the first number appeared. We now have a circulation of 35,000 copies monthly. We have life insurance on the assessment plan, and have paid out \$3,000,000. We disburse annually from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars to the families of needy members. Is not the organization which does that entitled to the respect and admiration of right thinking men?

"We have had strikes. I hope the time will never come, when we will say, that under no circumstances will we strike. I consider the strike a last resort, but whenever we had one, it was caused by injustice on the part of railroad managers. If they had been as willing to meet us half way, as we were to meet them, no strike would have occurred. We have always been willing to arbitrate disputes, and I hold that the only proper way. A man who won't consent to arbitration, cannot have a good cause to plead. The government passes laws to punish us for stealing or committing any other crime, and it has a right to establish a board of arbitration, and to compel parties, who can't agree, to submit to it. In not having already established this board the government is derelict in its duty. When we had our great strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, we agreed to submit our cause to the arbitration of three railway managers. But the managers of that line of railroad, when approached with a view to agreeing to arbitration, said: 'Your men have left us. We have nothing to arbitrate.' My theory has always been, as in the words of Holy Writ: 'Come, now, let us reason together.'

"I attribute the success of the Brotherhood to our policy of non-interference with others, and our carrying out of our promises to our employers. Labor organizations are the hope and the salvation of the laboring man. If I could have my way, labor would be so organized, that, in case of a difficulty, no man could be found to take another's place. As it is now, the place of the striker is frequently soon filled by another. Many times has labor aided capital to defeat labor.

"Capital and labor are one; their interests are the same, and the sooner we impress that fact on both, the better for our country it will be. Let capital and labor go hand in hand, but let labor be organized, so that it can protect itself from imposition by organized capital."

Chief Arthur soundly scored the habits of some railroad men, who sit around the round house or in the clubhouse, and spend their leisure moments playing cards. He cautioned them to avoid wasting their spare time, and advised them to spend it in reading and the pursuit of knowledge. "By your daily walk," he concluded.

"convince our friends that we endeavor to live up to our motto, and to practice what we preach."

BISHOP KAIN'S ADDRESS.

He speaks eloquently on the Dignity, Rights and Duty of Labor.

Re. Rev. Bishop Kain was introduced and received with much applause. He spoke eloquently as follows:

Respected Chief and Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:

Having accepted with pleasure your invitation to address you on this occasion when your membership is so largely represented, I have chosen for the subject of my remarks, 'The Dignity, Rights and Duty of Labor.' I know of no more appropriate theme, as you are among the most intelligent representatives of labor, and as a body have shown yourselves among the most conservative exponents of its dignity, its rights and its duties. It is conceded, I think, on all sides, that no class of American workmen deserve higher praise for their sobriety and fidelity in the discharge of their responsible duties than our locomotive engineers. Such a body must exert a powerful influence in moulding the opinions and directing the conduct of those engaged in other vocations. Hence, the greater reason why your views on the burning question of labor should be correct and your action eminently prudent and conservative. The advice which I venture to offer you on this grave question I have endeavored to condense into a few words as possible.

At no time perhaps in the history of the world, has this complex question of labor, its rights and obligations, engrossed so much of public attention as in our day. The great mass of mankind are, in the strict sense of the term, workmen. With the spread of popular governments—government shaped more or less directly by the suffrages of the people at large—it is but natural that the interests of the majority should be more generally studied and promoted. But the true interests of all men, whether of high or low degree, must be sought by such means only as are consonant with the eternal principles of equity and justice. As no individual member of society is exempt from the laws of his Divine Creator, so too no class of individuals may claim such exemption. The grave question of labor and capital is not a mere economic question. It has its moral side. Indeed it is only by the light which religion sheds upon it, that it can be thoroughly understood and satisfactorily settled.

I do not presume to discuss it in all its bearings, for this could not be done within the contracted space at my disposal. I can but lay down some of the general principles involved, and briefly outline some few of the practical conclusions resulting therefrom.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

It is not an uncommon mistake to regard work as a hardship to be avoided as far as possible. Manual labor especially is but too generally viewed in this unfavorable light. Perhaps the workman himself is not without some blame for the dishonor supposed to attach to the condition to which he belongs. He seems to share the too common sentiment that wealth and station alone impart nobility. It is this impression that creates and fosters much of the discontent he feels with his lot. Now this false notion is as repugnant to the dictates of reason as it is to the spirit of our age and country.

Honest labor of mind or body should command the highest respect, since it is the very law of our being. The mind is essentially active, and man's true nobility is to give to that activity the proper direction, that its exercise may contribute as fully as possible to his own and others' happiness. Whilst willingly assigning to the work of the mind the highest rank, I maintain that the work of the body is likewise most honorable. It is the most essential condition for the preservation of health and for the well being and happiness of the family and society. Bodily labor is the main channel through which temporal blessings of every kind are diffused throughout the world. Ask the laboring man when he is most happy, and he will assure you that is when he is most busily engaged at his wonted employment. Feel the pulse of any large town or city, and you will find it beats with most regularity when all industries are thriving under the busy hands of the toilers. Nothing in fact contributes so greatly to both individual and social contentment as labor in all its various forms; and therefore we assert that there is a dignity in honest labor, which compels the recognition of all good and great minds. In a republic like ours, where class distinctions are unknown, labor whether of mind or body should be one of the chief titles to respect and honor, and if our workmen are always true to their manhood, they may greatly contribute to spread and uphold this correct view of the dignity of their condition.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Whether a man labors with his hands or his brains, he has an inalienable right to a fair compensation for the work performed; "for the laborer is worthy of his hire."—Luke x, 7. This principle is as true in its application to classes as to individuals. Innumerable indeed are the circumstances which combine to determine what constitutes a fair compensation, and it would be impossible to regulate the value of labor by any code of unchangeable rules. But the strict claim which the workman has to the full value of his services, admits of no question. It is guaranteed him by every law, human and divine.

On this view of the subject let me quote to you a few words from the admirable Encyclical letter published last year by His Holiness, Leo XIII. "Let it be granted," says the Pope, "that as a rule workman and employer make free agreements, and in particular should freely agree as to wages. Nevertheless, there is a dictate of nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage-earner in a reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity or fear of a worse evil, the workman accepts harder conditions, because an employer or contractor will give him no better, he is the victim of force and injustice." Another right of the laborer is the choice of his work and of his employers. He is free to select, within all honest vocations, the one best suited to his ability and liking; free also to work or not, unless by his refusal he violates an obligation voluntarily assumed.

When he is convinced that his interests and those of his fellow-workmen justly demand concessions from his employer, he is not debarred from expressing his convictions, and using all lawful means to impress these convictions upon others, and to obtain redress of his grievances.

Labor unions and like combinations formed for the protection of the employed against unjust exactions of employers, or for the advancement of the members' interests in their various occupations, should receive encouragement and support as perhaps the most efficient means of giving to labor the power to which it is entitled as one of the dual factors in the economic world. When these organizations are governed

by the principles of justice and of prudence, and their actions are confined within the bounds prescribed by the laws of God and our country, they never fail to enlist public opinion in their favor. The great masses of the people in every country are the toilers, engaged in skilled or unskilled labor, and there is no question but that their interests, which are the interests of the country at large, are best subserved by wise combinations. The right of thus banding together for mutual protection and co-operation, no one would think of denying.

In his encyclical "On the Condition of Labor," already referred to, the Pope says expressly that this right to enter into such unions "is the natural right of man; and the state must protect natural rights, not destroy them; and if it forbids its citizens to form associations, it contradicts the very principle of its own existence; for both they and it exist in virtue of the same principle, viz: the natural propensity of men to live in society." (As this encyclical of the Pope contains a most luminous exposition of this whole subject, I have placed some copies of it in the hands of the president of the local division for any who may wish to read it.)

But in justly claiming the right to a fair compensation for their work; the right to choose their work and their employers; the right to use all lawful means to redress their grievances and to organize themselves for mutual support and protection, workmen must not forget

THE DUTIES OF LABOR.

Inequality in the possession of worldly goods is a condition of society that has always existed and that cannot be eliminated. Indeed there are many evident reasons why, in the economy of Divine Providence, this inequality should exist. The hardships it imposes may be more than outweighed by the blessings it confers. As reasonable beings, we must deal with the inevitable facts of human life and not suffer ourselves to be deluded by Utopian dreams which will never be realized. As members of society we must live in mutual dependence on one another, the poor upon the rich, and the rich upon the poor. If capital needs labor, labor also needs capital. Both have unquestionable rights as also correlative obligations.

A fair compensation for labor having been determined, the workman is bound in honor and conscience to perform the work agreed upon. The task he contracts to fulfill, must be such in quality and quantity as the terms of his contract demand; otherwise he does not render to his employer an equivalent for the compensation received, and he is guilty of an injustice. Of every honest man, it must be truthfully said: "His word is as good as his bond."

Again, when employees bargain to work at a certain fair price for a fixed time, they are bound, in justice as well as in honor, to keep their engagement, if a failure on their part entails loss on their employers.

Moreover, whilst the right of workmen to strike or discontinue work, unless in so doing they are violating engagements binding upon them, is conceded by all, the exercise of this right cannot be enforced by any means that are unlawful or unjust. They must not presume to take the law into their own hands, for no government can tolerate such usurpation. They must abstain from violence and from all malicious injury to the property of others.

Whilst claiming the right to work or not to work themselves, they must grant the same right to their fellow-workmen. They are not permitted to accomplish by violent measures what their employers' sense of justice and public opinion, and the laws of the land cannot procure them. It is their duty, as it is the duty of all good citizens, to make any needed sacrifices in the interests of law and order and the peace of society.

If we have witnessed scenes of violence enacted in connection with "labor strikes," we have seen also a most commendable spirit of self-control and respect for law shown by our working classes under most trying circumstances. All the acts of lawlessness committed in the excitement inseparable from such abnormal conditions, cannot be justly charged to the men most interested in the outcome of such movements. In every large city, especially, will necessarily be found an element delighting in disorder and anarchy, and to this class may be attributed in great measure the troubles created at the time of strikes. These troubles can only be averted by the workmen themselves co-operating actively, under cool and prudent leaders, in maintaining the peace and repressing violent outbreaks. This is their duty, and its faithful discharge will always add strength to every just cause in which they may be engaged.

That such will be your course in the future as it has been in the past, I am firmly convinced—as long at least as you follow the wise counsels of a leader as clear-sighted, as far-seeing, as just and prudent as is the present grand chief of your Brotherhood.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the close attention you have given to the words of advice which I have presumed to offer you."

THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING.

Not All of the Speakers on the Programme Heard—The Picnic To-Day.

After the bishop had spoken Mr. J. J. Coniff delivered an eloquent address. He compared the courage and heroism of the engineers to that of the soldier on the battle-field. He spoke of the change in the position of the locomotive engineers caused by the work of the Brotherhood. They are not looked upon by their employer as chattels, as mere instruments with which he could amass wealth, but as human beings, confronted at every step by the imperious demand of nature, that they had souls to save, and by the labor of their hands alone could they subsist. Mr. Coniff praised the engineers for the faithfulness with which they adhered to promises made their employers. The speech was a thoughtful production and met with applause from the members of the Brotherhood.

In the interval between the speeches Mr. Charles Zulauf sang the "Bedouin Love Song" in a splendid manner.

Hop, William L. Wilson was on the programme for an address, but was unable to be present. Capt. B. B. Dwyer, Hon. John O. Pendleton and Mr. C. B. Hart were also on the programme, but as the hour was late these gentlemen requested the chairman to dismiss the audience and let the people get home for supper. Chairman Duffey announced the request of the gentleman, and the meeting was closed with an eloquent prayer by Rev. J. A. Fullerton.

At the secret meeting held yesterday forenoon, nothing was done of interest to the public. To-day will be devoted to a picnic at Wheeling Park, and nearly all the visitors will remain. The local members and their guests will go out on the Elm Grove road at 10 o'clock a. m. There has been no set programme of amusement events arranged, but there will be no lack of pleasant features to make all carry the occasion in joyous memory for years to come.

Beware of Frauds.—Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It cures colds, croup, asthma, deafness and rheumatism.

NEW DRESS GOODS—GEO. R. TAYLOR.

NEW Dress Goods AND Dress Trimmings.

MADE IN FRANCE.

AUTUMN, 1892.

GEO. R. TAYLOR.

We beg to announce the arrival of the first shipment of our new French Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings, and invite an early call to inspect the choice novelties of our own importation now open and on sale.

GEO. R. TAYLOR,

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE

NINETY-SECOND YEAR opens September 14. Fully equipped for college work. Elective courses adapted to prepare to study for the learned professions. Laboratories for Chemistry, Mineralogy and Biology. New Observatory. Athletic Field and New Gymnasium with Medical Director. Expenses very moderate. Alumni 3602. Address, THE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa.

REFRIGERATORS.

Jewett's Refrigerators.



Hard wood, antique finish and in new designs. A few leading sizes left, which we offer at a price that will sell them, as we need the room and they must be sold. Call early and get a bargain in the best Refrigerator in the world, as they will all go in a day or two.

NEBITT & BRO., 1312 Market Street.

BICYCLES.

EDW. L. ROSE & CO.

Are still making a Special Sale of their



BOYS' and YOUTHS' WHEELS With a few very RARE BARGAINS in Second Hand, Full Size



SAFETIES. Of the Best Make. Boys should call early. No. 51 Twelfth Street. J. L. BALLARD, Manager.

WALL PAPER.

1352. BARGAINS, 1892.

Wall Paper and Borders,

Baby Carriages, Blank Books, Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pads, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Letter Presses, Ink Stands, Etc.

Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

IN THE STATE.

Sold Retail at Wholesale Prices by

JOSEPH GRAVES, 26 TWELFTH STREET.

Sole Agent for Leon Isaac's Glucinum Pens.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ARTISTIC RESULTS

Are attained only at Parsons's Gallery. The high-class work now being executed is beginning to tell. The gallery is frequently crowded with patrons. The real rush will soon be on the Fair and the Holidays. Order your work now, so that you will get it promptly. Call and see us.

PARSONS'S GALLERY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HIGGINS' GALLERY.

42 Twelfth Street.

MYLES' ART STUDIO.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Portraits in Pastel, Oil, Crayon, Water and Ink.

2154 MAIN STREET.

—ARTIST—

Studio 2154 Main Street.

COOK'S Cotton Root

COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old

physician. Successfully used

monthly by thousands of ladies.

Is the only perfectly safe and

reliable medicine discovered.

Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medi-

cines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton

Root Compound, and be sure to get

it in its original wrapper, and we will

send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particu-

lars in plain envelope to ladies only, 2

cents. Address: FISH BILLY COMPANY,

No. 8 Fisher's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Wheeling by LOGAN DRUG CO., and

druggists everywhere.

37-THIRDS

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY business house, No. 1314 Main street, W. J. W. COWDEN.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT OFFICE, first floor front, in new addition to library building. Apply to M. SONNEBORN, High Street.

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS ON Chapline street, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, suitable for office; possession given immediately. Inquire at this office.

FOR RENT—A SEVENTY-FIVE acre farm, suitable for gardening and farming, six miles up Caldwell's Run, one mile and a half from Sherratt, Marshall county. Good house of five rooms and outhouses. Two corn-cribs, containing all kinds of fruit and good vineyard. Address MRS. E. LOHMAN, Sherratt, W. Va.

FOR RENT.

FOUR ROOMS,

On second floor of No. 1063 Main street. River view.

JAMES L. HAWLEY,

1063 1430 Main street.

WANTED.

WANTED—ROLL TURNER FOR sheet mill; must be first-class and understand sheet mill work thoroughly. Apply immediately by letter to J. H. BILTON, BILTON IRON AND STEEL CO., Cleveland, O.

SALESMEN—WE MAKE A LIBER-AL offer to traveling and local salesmen in every State who call on retail grocers. GLUTTEN ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR CO., 133 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BY CAPABLE MARRIED man, of sober and good habits, situation to attend to stock and grass farm; understands the care of the breed of cattle and horses, stabling terms, etc., ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Amherst, Va.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 1181 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va.

EMPLOYMENT FOR GOOD BUSINESS MEN.

Good, energetic business men wanted, to travel in all parts of the United States in the interests of THE AMERICAN UNION LEAGUE, a patriotic, fraternal, benevolent and protective society. This society possesses stronger and better internal and protective features than any other insurance order in existence. No "short-term" or "endowment" scheme, but a perfect plan of protective life insurance, SAFE, EQUITABLE, ECONOMICAL and easy to work. The plans are excellent, readily understood and recommended themselves. This society now numbers among its members a large percentage of intelligent business and professional men, in proportion to its total membership, than any other order. The most liberal inducements as regards pay, steady employment, territory, etc., offered the right men to act as special agents. Call at our office.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UNION LEAGUE

2504 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SET OF PEWS, belonging to the Zane Street M. E. church, will be sold cheap for cash. They are in good condition. Call on or address A. MOORE, 1712 Jacob street, city.

FOR SALE—THERE HAS BEEN left with us for sale a ten-horse-power Autum-Taylor Traction Engine, complete and in first-class order; not been used more than two weeks. This is a bargain. A. J. SWEENEY & SON, City.

ROBERT LUKE, No. 1430 MARKET street, has for sale one No. 1, Sorrel Horse. Come and see me. Also one Black Colt, five years old, never had harness yet, weight 1300 pounds. Both new and second-hand Carriages and Buggies for sale.

FINE CHICKERING

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE.

A large 7 1/2 Octave Chickering Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, which has been in use, but in splendid condition, for sale at a sacrifice. For particulars call on or address

F. W. BAUMER & CO.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS AT EDGINGTON.

Cheap and on Easy Terms.

W. V. HOGE,

606 City Bank Building, 1300 Market Street.

FOR SALE.

Two two-story frame dwelling houses, and one two-story frame dwelling house in Ettsville addition to Bridgeport, cheap and on easy terms. Also money to loan.

R. T. HOWELL,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Bridgeport, O.

FOR SALE.

30 shares Ice and Storage stock. \$2,000 Brilliant Bonds, \$500 each. 20 shares Warwick Pottery. 4 shares Edison Glass stock. 40 shares of Stock in Wheeling Iron and Steel Company.

The Block property, Main and Ninth streets. The old People's Bank building. Told and others, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a large white oak corner to lands of Hugh Enkner; thence by lands of James Todd north 34 1/2° east 24.6 poles to a stone; thence north 13 1/2° west 2 1/2° poles to a stake; thence north 49° east 12.3 poles to a stake; thence north 10 1/2° west 28.3 poles to a red oak; thence north 31 1/2° west 4.7 poles to a stake; thence north 63° east 10.14 poles to a stone; thence north 37 1/2° east 9.5 poles to a stone; thence south 82 1/2° east 29 poles to a stone; thence south 82 1/2° east 24.6 poles to a stone; thence by lands of Porter and Chambers north 87 1/2° east 10 poles to a stone in the state line; thence south 1° west 107.5 poles to a pole near a white oak; thence by line of Malvern heirs south 67 1/2° west 7 poles to a stone; thence south 83 1/2° east 10 poles to a white oak; thence south 83 1/2° east 27 poles to a sugar; thence south 19 1/2° east 25 poles to a white oak; thence south 29° west 45 poles to a stone; thence south 55° east 27.7 poles to a white oak; thence south 4